

N. T. TRUE,
S. L. BOARDMAN. } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—From the first, the happy suggestion of a "Holmes Library," as made public in the *Illustrated London News*, has been appropriate and desirable. Appropriate as a memorial to our good friend, Dr. HOLMES; desirable as supplementary appendage to the Industrial College Library, which we long to see established in our State. Herewith included, in my note to the Editor, is the enterprise; and a pleasant thought it is to me, that the memory of our dear friend is thus to be perpetuated. To those of us who know him, a memorial is needed; he lives in our external remembrance, and influences our actions daily, we communicate with him when we read, we listen to his teaching when we are in the field, the orchard, the garden, the workshop. *Thou shalt not forget him*, as we say to our brother to us. To those who shall come hereafter

a piece of land is well pulverized by previous crops, plowing and harrowing, thrust a five tined fork into the ground at an angle of forty-five degrees, raise the earth on the fork, give it a sudden semi-rotation, and the roots will be left on the surface of the ground. Now suppose we could apply this motion to a pair of heavy wheels attached to horses, we see no reason why the object could not be effected in a rapid manner. Whoever will invent a successful machine for this purpose, will make for himself a fortune and be a great benefactor to all who are plagued with this grass.

CEMENT PUFF FOR CURRING WATER. Mr. C. A. Rice of West Baldwin, speaks in high terms of Livermore's Cement Puff for aqueducts, and, from a personal knowledge, recommends it for use instead of wood. Lead, zinc, and

a pole. While oil soap is perhaps the best for this purpose, but it is not always easily obtained, and good, strong soap suds or lye will answer the purpose just as well. The use of these preparations. Care must be taken to break up and soak the nest thoroughly. Take a damp day, or early morning, or just at evening for the purpose, as they are all in their tents at that time. If the weather is too hot, the bees, they are nearly all out on their foraging tours.

From the multitudes of these insects last year some persons would naturally be of the opinion that this season our orchards would be overrun with them. But we have taken the precaution to hire workers provide checks and guards against any unnatural preponderance in any one direction for a length of time, and this wise provision extends to the most simple substitute as this. We shall have plenty of them this year, but not so many as by former fruit season their numbers will not probably be much larger than in years past.

G. E. BRACKETT.

R. I. FISH. M. 1925.

For the Maine Farmer.

Sour Milk for Cows.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will not you, or some of those who have tested the thing, please state for the benefit of the public, whether sour milk is beneficial or injurious to milk cows. In this section there was never at a time in my remembrance when there were so few swine as at the present, and many must throw their milk away, or give it to their cows, except what the hens will eat. Some cows will not eat it, at any rate, but many will eat it by the bucketful, and others pretty freely with it at first, and gradually diminishing. We have been feeding as above and are pleased with the quantity and richness of the milk, but I never, although there has been no appearance of garget upon any of the cows, or milking, yet there is at times a little curdle which plugs the strainer, and the question arises whether the sour milk has anything to do with it. G. T.

and it will be irresponsible that some buildings be torn down and others be built. It is not a question of tearing down and building, but of maintaining and repairing. A sufficient shelter for the officers and students, and adequate apartments for the various objects of the benevolent work of the college, may be secured by the use of any circumstances, permit themselves to indulge in any architectural extravagance. A judicious economy, however, is essential, and, in this respect, we can derive the real benefit of the structures, upon the same rational basis as is applied in the building of commodious private residences in the country. These structures can be made to last for centuries, and they will be a permanent witness for us, without any more elaborate and costly expenditure of material.

As to the question of building, there will be no recovered funds, beyond the Congressional endowment, for the purchase of apparatus, books, and collections in natural history.

It is irresponsible, also, that the means and income from all sources, shall be sufficient to command the services of the best talent in every department of education and oversight.

As to the number and magnitude of the buildings, the number of students, and the number of persons who are to be employed to manage the College, it is, of course, not now practicable to determine.

this section (the central portions of Vermont).
 I think it ought everywhere, and I will try
 to tell why: first because it is a good crop and
 secondly because it is easily raised. I have
 re-trout land; third, because the work can be
 done as at the time of the year when we are the least
 busy; fourth because "farmer Shilliton" can
 use it where he can raise anything else. Sheep
 will eat it as well as oats or corn. Fowls prefer it
 to oats, particularly fowls that are laying; in fact
 animals, not even man, will refuse it. It will
 grow on any soil that does not yield much profit
 from wheat, to turn it over, even if I cannot manage
 some time, and sow to India wheat. The turf
 will give us a good crop the first year, and after
 that it will give us a good crop every year. When
 there is left, and eight or ten loads spread
 over the surface will give a good crop, and when
 they get ready to manure it you will find the land
 in the very best of order. Some people think that

[illegible]

